

## ALASKA COAL LAND CLAIMS

## NO DECISION TO BE REACHED AT LATE CONGRESS ACTS.

Secretary Ballinger Will Recommend That the Cunningham Cases Be Transferred From His Department to the Courts. The Hallinger-Pinchot Case.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—An announcement was made at the Interior Department today that neither President Taft nor Secretary Ballinger has any intention of deciding on the Cunningham claim for coal lands in Alaska. The claim, which is now pending before the Interior, is the subject of a bill introduced in the House of Representatives by Mr. Hallinger, which would transfer the claim to the courts.

In his forthcoming annual report Secretary Ballinger will recommend that the Cunningham cases be transferred to the Federal courts. Under present procedure the Secretary of the Interior has the final say in the matter of issuing patents for land on the public domain. It is the policy of the department to transfer the cases to the courts.

A class of entries known as the Cunningham cases, made in 1900, have provoked wide discussion and popular interest, largely because of their alleged value and method of acquisition. The cases involve the transfer of the title of the land to the Federal Government, and the Secretary of the Interior has the final say in the matter of issuing patents for land on the public domain.

For many months it was reported that the Cunningham cases would be transferred to the Federal courts. The Secretary of the Interior has the final say in the matter of issuing patents for land on the public domain. It is the policy of the department to transfer the cases to the courts.

For many months it was reported that the Cunningham cases would be transferred to the Federal courts. The Secretary of the Interior has the final say in the matter of issuing patents for land on the public domain. It is the policy of the department to transfer the cases to the courts.

For many months it was reported that the Cunningham cases would be transferred to the Federal courts. The Secretary of the Interior has the final say in the matter of issuing patents for land on the public domain. It is the policy of the department to transfer the cases to the courts.

## CENSUS FIGURES.

Population of New Hampshire 430,522, a gain of 4.6 per cent.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—The Census Bureau today announced the total population of the State of New Hampshire as 430,522 in 1910 as compared with 411,348 in 1900, a gain of 4.6 per cent.

The population of the State of New Hampshire in 1910 was 430,522, as compared with 411,348 in 1900, a gain of 4.6 per cent.

The population of the State of New Hampshire in 1910 was 430,522, as compared with 411,348 in 1900, a gain of 4.6 per cent.

The population of the State of New Hampshire in 1910 was 430,522, as compared with 411,348 in 1900, a gain of 4.6 per cent.

The population of the State of New Hampshire in 1910 was 430,522, as compared with 411,348 in 1900, a gain of 4.6 per cent.

The population of the State of New Hampshire in 1910 was 430,522, as compared with 411,348 in 1900, a gain of 4.6 per cent.

The population of the State of New Hampshire in 1910 was 430,522, as compared with 411,348 in 1900, a gain of 4.6 per cent.

The population of the State of New Hampshire in 1910 was 430,522, as compared with 411,348 in 1900, a gain of 4.6 per cent.

The population of the State of New Hampshire in 1910 was 430,522, as compared with 411,348 in 1900, a gain of 4.6 per cent.

The population of the State of New Hampshire in 1910 was 430,522, as compared with 411,348 in 1900, a gain of 4.6 per cent.

The population of the State of New Hampshire in 1910 was 430,522, as compared with 411,348 in 1900, a gain of 4.6 per cent.

## CHAS. F. POND IN AUTO SMASH.

He and Mr. and Mrs. Joseph V. Jordan of Newport Injured.

NEWPORT, Nov. 12.—Charles F. Pond of Newport and New York and Mr. and Mrs. Joseph V. Jordan, proprietors of the New Cliffs and Robinson cottages here, were seriously injured in an automobile accident in Portsmouth to-night.

Mr. Pond, who is interested in a garage here, started for Fall River with Mr. and Mrs. Jordan and a chauffeur this evening. It was their intention to attend the theatre in Fall River and then return to Newport. While passing through Portsmouth something went wrong with the car.

It is reported that the car was thrown over a cliff and the occupants were thrown out of the car when it turned over. The only one who escaped injury was the chauffeur. Pond and Jordan were both unconscious when picked up and taken to a nearby farm house. Jordan was taken about the head while Pond suffered a severe shaking up. The exact extent of the injuries had not been determined late to-night. Both were brought back to Newport and attended by physicians.

Mrs. Jordan apparently was the most seriously hurt. She was in such condition that she could not be brought back to Newport and physicians were sent to her. It is feared that she has been injured internally.

## YOUNG GOMER IN TROUBLE.

Stories of Police and Others of What He Has Been Doing on His Own.

Carl Alfred Gomer, a young German, was arrested in Brooklyn last night by detectives from the District Attorney's office on a warrant charging him with stealing an overcoat from James D. Rourke, a dealer in automobiles at 1901 Bedford avenue.

Gomer is about 20 years old. The detectives say that he has been following a car belonging to Rourke, and that he saw the overcoat being taken out of the car. Gomer was arrested at 1901 Bedford avenue.

Gomer is about 20 years old. The detectives say that he has been following a car belonging to Rourke, and that he saw the overcoat being taken out of the car. Gomer was arrested at 1901 Bedford avenue.

## HARVARD FRESHMAN HURT.

Chaffield Seriously Injured in Football Game at New Haven.

NEW HAVEN, Nov. 12.—In the Harvard-Yale football game to-day W. H. Chaffield, the Harvard right halfback, was badly hurt. He made a touchdown after a brilliant run. After the goal was made on the next play Chaffield was thrown violently and efforts to revive him were futile.

An automobile was brought on the field and he was taken to St. Raphael's Hospital, where he is now recovering. He is expected to be out of the hospital in a few days.

Chaffield is a member of the Harvard football team. He was injured during the game at New Haven.

Chaffield is a member of the Harvard football team. He was injured during the game at New Haven.

Chaffield is a member of the Harvard football team. He was injured during the game at New Haven.

Chaffield is a member of the Harvard football team. He was injured during the game at New Haven.

Chaffield is a member of the Harvard football team. He was injured during the game at New Haven.

Chaffield is a member of the Harvard football team. He was injured during the game at New Haven.

Chaffield is a member of the Harvard football team. He was injured during the game at New Haven.

Chaffield is a member of the Harvard football team. He was injured during the game at New Haven.

Chaffield is a member of the Harvard football team. He was injured during the game at New Haven.

Chaffield is a member of the Harvard football team. He was injured during the game at New Haven.

Chaffield is a member of the Harvard football team. He was injured during the game at New Haven.

Chaffield is a member of the Harvard football team. He was injured during the game at New Haven.

## ONEIL PERJURY TRIAL.

Testimony Contradicting That on Which the Charge Was Based.

ALBANY, Nov. 12.—Charles H. O'Neil of New York, former State Engineer Frederick Skene's confidential man, was represented by James W. Osborne before Supreme Court Justice Le Bouef to-day on the examination following the perjury charge made against O'Neil growing out of his testimony in the Skene trial. It was the cashing of a State check for \$6,000, payable to the Clinton-Beckwith Engineering and Contracting Company, which built some good roads for the State.

O'Neil testified that he identified Fred N. Lewis, a member of the company, who had the check cashed at the Hotel Albany in New York city. Lewis and Dennis Moynihan swore that the check immediately upon its receipt by Lewis was handed over to O'Neil in Albany.

Mr. Osborne tried to show that it was not unusual for the witness to cash the company's checks, but the witness testified that he did not know O'Neil.

Robert P. Murphy, proprietor of the Hotel Albany, in which the College Inn was located, testified that he had not seen O'Neil at the hotel.

Mr. Osborne tried to show that it was not unusual for the witness to cash the company's checks, but the witness testified that he did not know O'Neil.

Mr. Osborne tried to show that it was not unusual for the witness to cash the company's checks, but the witness testified that he did not know O'Neil.

Mr. Osborne tried to show that it was not unusual for the witness to cash the company's checks, but the witness testified that he did not know O'Neil.

Mr. Osborne tried to show that it was not unusual for the witness to cash the company's checks, but the witness testified that he did not know O'Neil.

Mr. Osborne tried to show that it was not unusual for the witness to cash the company's checks, but the witness testified that he did not know O'Neil.

Mr. Osborne tried to show that it was not unusual for the witness to cash the company's checks, but the witness testified that he did not know O'Neil.

Mr. Osborne tried to show that it was not unusual for the witness to cash the company's checks, but the witness testified that he did not know O'Neil.

Mr. Osborne tried to show that it was not unusual for the witness to cash the company's checks, but the witness testified that he did not know O'Neil.

Mr. Osborne tried to show that it was not unusual for the witness to cash the company's checks, but the witness testified that he did not know O'Neil.

Mr. Osborne tried to show that it was not unusual for the witness to cash the company's checks, but the witness testified that he did not know O'Neil.

Mr. Osborne tried to show that it was not unusual for the witness to cash the company's checks, but the witness testified that he did not know O'Neil.

Mr. Osborne tried to show that it was not unusual for the witness to cash the company's checks, but the witness testified that he did not know O'Neil.

Mr. Osborne tried to show that it was not unusual for the witness to cash the company's checks, but the witness testified that he did not know O'Neil.

Mr. Osborne tried to show that it was not unusual for the witness to cash the company's checks, but the witness testified that he did not know O'Neil.

Mr. Osborne tried to show that it was not unusual for the witness to cash the company's checks, but the witness testified that he did not know O'Neil.

Mr. Osborne tried to show that it was not unusual for the witness to cash the company's checks, but the witness testified that he did not know O'Neil.

Mr. Osborne tried to show that it was not unusual for the witness to cash the company's checks, but the witness testified that he did not know O'Neil.

Mr. Osborne tried to show that it was not unusual for the witness to cash the company's checks, but the witness testified that he did not know O'Neil.

Mr. Osborne tried to show that it was not unusual for the witness to cash the company's checks, but the witness testified that he did not know O'Neil.

Mr. Osborne tried to show that it was not unusual for the witness to cash the company's checks, but the witness testified that he did not know O'Neil.

Mr. Osborne tried to show that it was not unusual for the witness to cash the company's checks, but the witness testified that he did not know O'Neil.

Mr. Osborne tried to show that it was not unusual for the witness to cash the company's checks, but the witness testified that he did not know O'Neil.

Mr. Osborne tried to show that it was not unusual for the witness to cash the company's checks, but the witness testified that he did not know O'Neil.

## CENTRAL BANK DISCUSSION.

Political Science Academy Concludes Its Session.

Paul M. Warburg Says a Central Bank Should Be Kept Clear of Politics. Four Vital Necessities to Scheme—Charles A. Conant's Views on It.

The Academy of Political Science concluded its regular fall session at Columbia University yesterday morning. The establishment of a central bank was under discussion. Samuel McVane Lindsay, professor of political economy at Columbia, presided.

Paul M. Warburg of the banking firm of Kuhn, Loeb & Co. opened the discussion and urged that a central bank be established by the Government.

Samuel McVane Lindsay, professor of political economy at Columbia, presided.

Paul M. Warburg of the banking firm of Kuhn, Loeb & Co. opened the discussion and urged that a central bank be established by the Government.

Samuel McVane Lindsay, professor of political economy at Columbia, presided.

Paul M. Warburg of the banking firm of Kuhn, Loeb & Co. opened the discussion and urged that a central bank be established by the Government.

Samuel McVane Lindsay, professor of political economy at Columbia, presided.

Paul M. Warburg of the banking firm of Kuhn, Loeb & Co. opened the discussion and urged that a central bank be established by the Government.

Samuel McVane Lindsay, professor of political economy at Columbia, presided.

Paul M. Warburg of the banking firm of Kuhn, Loeb & Co. opened the discussion and urged that a central bank be established by the Government.

Samuel McVane Lindsay, professor of political economy at Columbia, presided.

Paul M. Warburg of the banking firm of Kuhn, Loeb & Co. opened the discussion and urged that a central bank be established by the Government.

Samuel McVane Lindsay, professor of political economy at Columbia, presided.

Paul M. Warburg of the banking firm of Kuhn, Loeb & Co. opened the discussion and urged that a central bank be established by the Government.

Samuel McVane Lindsay, professor of political economy at Columbia, presided.

Paul M. Warburg of the banking firm of Kuhn, Loeb & Co. opened the discussion and urged that a central bank be established by the Government.

Samuel McVane Lindsay, professor of political economy at Columbia, presided.

Paul M. Warburg of the banking firm of Kuhn, Loeb & Co. opened the discussion and urged that a central bank be established by the Government.

Samuel McVane Lindsay, professor of political economy at Columbia, presided.

Paul M. Warburg of the banking firm of Kuhn, Loeb & Co. opened the discussion and urged that a central bank be established by the Government.

Samuel McVane Lindsay, professor of political economy at Columbia, presided.

Paul M. Warburg of the banking firm of Kuhn, Loeb & Co. opened the discussion and urged that a central bank be established by the Government.

Samuel McVane Lindsay, professor of political economy at Columbia, presided.

Paul M. Warburg of the banking firm of Kuhn, Loeb & Co. opened the discussion and urged that a central bank be established by the Government.

Samuel McVane Lindsay, professor of political economy at Columbia, presided.

Paul M. Warburg of the banking firm of Kuhn, Loeb & Co. opened the discussion and urged that a central bank be established by the Government.

Samuel McVane Lindsay, professor of political economy at Columbia, presided.

## NO RECIPROCITY IN COAL.

Cape Breton and Nova Scotia in Torment of American Competition.

SYDNEY, C. B. N.—Fearing the removal of the coal duties, would be ruinous to the mining industry of Cape Breton, resolutions of protest against reciprocity in coal with the United States have been adopted at a public meeting held under the auspices of the Country Club here. Mayor Quinn of Sydney presided. The meeting was largely attended and addresses were delivered by the wardens of Cape Breton county and the Mayors of five Cape Breton towns.

General Manager Butler of the Dominion Coal Company represented the coal operators and a delegation comprising representatives of the lodges of the Provincial Workmen's Association, the principal labor organization of the district, was present to support the movement.

All the speakers agreed that the present reciprocity negotiations threatened to precipitate a crisis in the affairs of Cape Breton and that American coal admitted free of duty would spell the ruin of Nova Scotia. Former Mayor Crewe of Sydney said that reciprocity in coal would have been a disaster in 1897, but now it would be "nothing short of a national calamity."

Several of the speakers referred to the conditions in 1885, when reciprocity with the United States was in force, and compared them with the conditions at the present time when Nova Scotia coal is protected by a Federal tariff.

All the speakers agreed that the present reciprocity negotiations threatened to precipitate a crisis in the affairs of Cape Breton and that American coal admitted free of duty would spell the ruin of Nova Scotia.

Several of the speakers referred to the conditions in 1885, when reciprocity with the United States was in force, and compared them with the conditions at the present time when Nova Scotia coal is protected by a Federal tariff.

All the speakers agreed that the present reciprocity negotiations threatened to precipitate a crisis in the affairs of Cape Breton and that American coal admitted free of duty would spell the ruin of Nova Scotia.

Several of the speakers referred to the conditions in 1885, when reciprocity with the United States was in force, and compared them with the conditions at the present time when Nova Scotia coal is protected by a Federal tariff.

All the speakers agreed that the present reciprocity negotiations threatened to precipitate a crisis in the affairs of Cape Breton and that American coal admitted free of duty would spell the ruin of Nova Scotia.

Several of the speakers referred to the conditions in 1885, when reciprocity with the United States was in force, and compared them with the conditions at the present time when Nova Scotia coal is protected by a Federal tariff.

All the speakers agreed that the present reciprocity negotiations threatened to precipitate a crisis in the affairs of Cape Breton and that American coal admitted free of duty would spell the ruin of Nova Scotia.

Several of the speakers referred to the conditions in 1885, when reciprocity with the United States was in force, and compared them with the conditions at the present time when Nova Scotia coal is protected by a Federal tariff.

All the speakers agreed that the present reciprocity negotiations threatened to precipitate a crisis in the affairs of Cape Breton and that American coal admitted free of duty would spell the ruin of Nova Scotia.

Several of the speakers referred to the conditions in 1885, when reciprocity with the United States was in force, and compared them with the conditions at the present time when Nova Scotia coal is protected by a Federal tariff.

All the speakers agreed that the present reciprocity negotiations threatened to precipitate a crisis in the affairs of Cape Breton and that American coal admitted free of duty would spell the ruin of Nova Scotia.

Several of the speakers referred to the conditions in 1885, when reciprocity with the United States was in force, and compared them with the conditions at the present time when Nova Scotia coal is protected by a Federal tariff.

All the speakers agreed that the present reciprocity negotiations threatened to precipitate a crisis in the affairs of Cape Breton and that American coal admitted free of duty would spell the ruin of Nova Scotia.

Several of the speakers referred to the conditions in 1885, when reciprocity with the United States was in force, and compared them with the conditions at the present time when Nova Scotia coal is protected by a Federal tariff.

All the speakers agreed that the present reciprocity negotiations threatened to precipitate a crisis in the affairs of Cape Breton and that American coal admitted free of duty would spell the ruin of Nova Scotia.

Several of the speakers referred to the conditions in 1885, when reciprocity with the United States was in force, and compared them with the conditions at the present time when Nova Scotia coal is protected by a Federal tariff.

All the speakers agreed that the present reciprocity negotiations threatened to precipitate a crisis in the affairs of Cape Breton and that American coal admitted free of duty would spell the ruin of Nova Scotia.

Several of the speakers referred to the conditions in 1885, when reciprocity with the United States was in force, and compared them with the conditions at the present time when Nova Scotia coal is protected by a Federal tariff.

All the speakers agreed that the present reciprocity negotiations threatened to precipitate a crisis in the affairs of Cape Breton and that American coal admitted free of duty would spell the ruin of Nova Scotia.

Several of the speakers referred to the conditions in 1885, when reciprocity with the United States was in force, and compared them with the conditions at the present time when Nova Scotia coal is protected by a Federal tariff.

All the speakers agreed that the present reciprocity negotiations threatened to precipitate a crisis in the affairs of Cape Breton and that American coal admitted free of duty would spell the ruin of Nova Scotia.

Several of the speakers referred to the conditions in 1885, when reciprocity with the United States was in force, and compared them with the conditions at the present time when Nova Scotia coal is protected by a Federal tariff.

All the speakers agreed that the present reciprocity negotiations threatened to precipitate a crisis in the affairs of Cape Breton and that American coal admitted free of duty would spell the ruin of Nova Scotia.

Several of the speakers referred to the conditions in 1885, when reciprocity with the United States was in force, and compared them with the conditions at the present time when Nova Scotia coal is protected by a Federal tariff.

## TO DISSOLVE RICH BREWING CO.

Dispute Over the Control of George Ringler & Co. Again in Court.

Justice Davis of the Supreme Court has appointed William A. McQuaid of 154 Nassau street referee to hear an application for the voluntary dissolution of George Ringler & Co., lager beer brewers at Ninety-second street and Third avenue. It is stated that the corporation is solvent, with a large surplus and earning large profits. The trouble is attributed to conflicting interests in the ownership of the corporation. The application for the dissolution was made by Powers & Sands, attorneys for George Ringler, Jr., and George F. Trommer, the executors of the estate of William G. Ringler, who at the time of his death, on January 23, 1910, was the owner, it is said, of 3,000 shares of stock of the corporation, being one-half of the capital. The other half, it was said, was owned by J. Edward Jetter and Anna Hachmeister as administrators of the estate of Henry Hachmeister.

The assets are stated to be \$2,250,000, of which the principal items are brewery grounds, \$250,000; customers' loans, \$684,270, and cash in banks, \$72,788. The liabilities appear to be about \$880,000, of which \$384,880 are mortgages, either direct or assumed, and the balance is in the form of loans to the brewery. The order to show cause was made returnable on December 29.

The business is forty years old, having been established in 1870 by George Ringler, who died June 4, 1899. The business was incorporated in September, 1899, with capital stock of \$600,000. Since then there have been several changes among the owners, and the matters were brought into court several times.

Katz & Sonnenreich, attorneys for the Hachmeister estate and for Anna Hachmeister, said yesterday that on the books it appears that one-half the capital stock belongs to the Hachmeister estate and the other half to George Ringler, Jr., and George F. Trommer. These shares were given to her and that that was the case.

Katz & Sonnenreich, attorneys for the Hachmeister estate and for Anna Hachmeister, said yesterday that on the books it appears that one-half the capital stock belongs to the Hachmeister estate and the other half to George Ringler, Jr., and George F. Trommer. These shares were given to her and that that was the case.

Katz & Sonnenreich, attorneys for the Hachmeister estate and for Anna Hachmeister, said yesterday that on the books it appears that one-half the capital stock belongs to the Hachmeister estate and the other half to George Ringler, Jr., and George F. Trommer. These shares were given to her and that that was the case.

Katz & Sonnenreich, attorneys for the Hachmeister estate and for Anna Hachmeister, said yesterday that on the books it appears that one-half the capital stock belongs to the Hachmeister estate and the other half to George Ringler, Jr., and George F. Trommer. These shares were given to her and that that was the case.

Katz & Sonnenreich, attorneys for the Hachmeister estate and for Anna Hachmeister, said yesterday that on the books it appears that one-half the capital stock belongs to the Hachmeister estate and the other half to George Ringler, Jr., and George F. Trommer. These shares were given to her and that that was the case.

Katz & Sonnenreich, attorneys for the Hachmeister estate and for Anna Hachmeister, said yesterday that on the books it appears that one-half the capital stock belongs to the Hachmeister estate and the other half to George Ringler, Jr., and George F. Trommer. These shares were given to her and that that was the case.

Katz & Sonnenreich, attorneys for the Hachmeister estate and for Anna Hachmeister, said yesterday that on the books it appears that one-half the capital stock belongs to the Hachmeister estate and the other half to George Ringler, Jr., and George F. Trommer. These shares were given to her and that that was the case.

Katz & Sonnenreich, attorneys for the Hachmeister estate and for Anna Hachmeister, said yesterday that on the books it appears that one-half the capital stock belongs to the Hachmeister estate and the other half to George Ringler, Jr., and George F. Trommer. These shares were given to her and that that was the case.

Katz & Sonnenreich, attorneys for the Hachmeister estate and for Anna Hachmeister, said yesterday that on the books it appears that one-half the capital stock belongs to the Hachmeister estate and the other half to George Ringler, Jr., and George F. Trommer. These shares were given to her and that that was the case.

Katz & Sonnenreich, attorneys for the Hachmeister estate and for Anna Hachmeister, said yesterday that on the books it appears that one-half the capital stock belongs to the Hachmeister estate and the other half to George Ringler, Jr., and George F. Trommer. These shares were given to her and that that was the case.

Katz & Sonnenreich, attorneys for the Hachmeister estate and for Anna Hachmeister, said yesterday that on the books it appears that one-half the capital stock belongs to the Hachmeister estate and the other half to George Ringler, Jr., and George F. Trommer. These shares were given to her and that that was the case.

Katz & Sonnenreich, attorneys for the Hachmeister estate and for Anna Hachmeister, said yesterday that on the books it appears that one-half the capital stock belongs to the Hachmeister estate and the other half to George Ringler, Jr., and George F. Trommer. These shares were given to her and that that was the case.

Katz & Sonnenreich, attorneys for the Hachmeister estate and for Anna Hachmeister, said yesterday that on the books it appears that one-half the capital stock belongs to the Hachmeister estate and the other half to George Ringler, Jr., and George F. Trommer. These shares were given to her and that that was the case.

Katz & Sonnenreich, attorneys for the Hachmeister estate and for Anna Hachmeister, said yesterday that on the books it appears that one-half the capital stock belongs to the Hachmeister estate and the other half to George Ringler, Jr., and George F. Trommer. These shares were given to her and that that was the case.

Katz & Sonnenreich, attorneys for the Hachmeister estate and for Anna Hachmeister, said yesterday that on the books it appears that one-half the capital stock belongs to the Hachmeister estate and the other half to George Ringler, Jr., and George F. Trommer. These shares were given to her and that that was the case.

Katz & Sonnenreich, attorneys for the Hachmeister estate and for Anna Hachmeister, said yesterday that on the books it appears that one-half the capital stock belongs to the Hachmeister estate and the other half to George Ringler, Jr., and George F. Trommer. These shares were given to her and that that was the case.

Katz & Sonnenreich, attorneys for the Hachmeister estate and for Anna Hachmeister, said yesterday that on the books it appears that one-half the capital stock belongs to the Hachmeister estate and the other half to George Ringler, Jr., and George F. Trommer. These shares were given to her and that that was the case.